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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo m wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

No! Not Now.

More dangerous, perhaps, at this time than any Spanish fleet or flotilla are the Senators and Representatives in Congress who purpose to hold up, if they can, all war measures of finance or taxation that are not shaped according to their various political and financial theories.

The man to give the signal for this attack from within the lines was Senator ALLEN of Nebraska. The signal appeared in a reselution which Mr. ALLEN introduced in the Senate last Wednesday :

"That in the opinion of the Senate ne circum-stances can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain that will warrant an increase of the interest-bonded indebtedness of this Government, or that will in any manner inte fere in the veform of the Anancial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the National People's Party platform of July, 1880."

It is not from the extreme Populists of the Allen stripe that embarrassment to the Administration and the national interests is chiefly to be apprehended. Of course, there is no danger that Congress will undertake to prosecute the war ex-clusively upon lines laid down in the Populist platform of 1896. But the disposition to use the present opportunity to enforce or promote crank ideas or pet notions or factional or partisan theories is already manifest in bills introduced since ALLEN led the way with his impudent resolution; income tax bills, inheritance tax bills, silver standard and silver bond propositions, greenback measures, and so on in great variety. They are all presented as war measures, and they are all intended to complicate the war question with the issues that entered into the last Presidential canvass and were then determined for four years, at least, by the result of the election.

Let it be understood in advance that any attempt' in any quarter to embarrass the Administration and imperil the nation's cause for the sake of this or that financial theory is a crime against patriotism sure to be visited heavily with public indignation. The only issue now is with Spain.

### Carlos VII.

The thought must have been present to many members of the Cortes, as they listened to the Queen Regent's speech from the throne, that her appeal to Spanish patriotism was not directed against America alone. Ever since 1833, when Dona CHRISTINA induced FERDINAND VII. to juggle the crown away from its rightful heirs, Spain's difficulties have been the Carlists' opportunities. Two wars have already been waged in the cause of the exiled kings, the last one only twenty-five years ago. Of the nine colonial revolts in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands during the last sixty years, seven have been signals for Carlist outbreaks. Yet there are Spaniards, in this supreme moment of Spain's destiny, who affect to believe that the Carlist leader, who has already headed one invasion, will consent to withdraw his claims and abandon a cause that has always carried with it the support of the northern provinces and is more than favored by the mass of the Spanish peasantry.

So long as the war lasts Don Carlos has promised not to embarrass the Madrid Government. It is even said that he will take up arms in the national cause, and as policy and patriotism point the same way so far as his chances of reaching the Spanish throne are concerned, it is not unlikely that he may seek popular applause by a little active fighting. Don Carlos can well afford to wait. He must know the inevitable result of the present war, and it will fall in with his plans admirably to make a spectacular attempt to ward off a disaster for which he can never be held responsible. The Queen Regent has a united Spain behind her only so long as Spanish arms are successful. The first whisper of defeat will provoke mutterings against "the Austrian;" the final reverse will drive her across the Pyrenees.

I That, at least, is the result which Spanish tory during the present century would lead us to expect. The Madrid mob, like the mobs of Paris and Athens, must always have its victim. It has banished kings and queens and recalled them; set up a milisary adventurer to rule in their place and pulled him down; clamored for a republic and three months later broken it to pieces. Most certainly it will not quietly tolerate the loss of Cuba and the defeat of the Spanish Navy. And to the Madrid mob there is only one adequate requital for an unsue cessful war-a change of dynasty. If the past is any guide, the struggle with the United States will end in the Queen Regent and her son following CHRISTINA. ISABELLA II., and Alfonso XII. into banishment.

Such an outcome the Carlists have been expecting, ready to turn it to their own profit, since the Cuban revolt broke out. Toward the end of last year, in the pages of an English magazine, Don Carlos authorized a positive declaration that he was once again to put his cause to the hazard of war. He argued that as a result of FER-DINAND's tampering with the succession Spain had reaped nothing but ceaseless civil war and rebellion. If the legitimate irs were to be restored to the throne, the ountry might enjoy some internal peace. So long as a single Carlist prince is alive, the hardy mountaineers of the Basque Provinces and Navarre will support his claims, and the peasantry throughout the country yield only a forced and passive loyalty to the present dynasty. Moreover, the Carlists have twice been within an ace of success. In the thirties and again in the seventies foreign intervention alone kept them from entering Madrid. A cause which is legally right, which has twice triumphed over its immediate opponents, which is believed in by a great section of the country, is a cause that dies hard.

To-day the condition of affairs is more favorable to the Pretender than at any time during the last sixty-five years. The army has been decimated by the Cuban rebellion, and the peasantry from whose ranks the conscripts have been largely

the excessive taxation, to the point of revolt. A foreign war may esume them to is well disposed to Don Carlos, and likely, if the expected crisis comes, to throw its immense influence on his side, only form of government the Spaniards can understand. They have tried a military despotism, a republic, and a faint reflection of constitutional monarchy. The republic went to pieces through its total discord with the spirit of the people. and the experiment is not likely to be tried again. A military despotism can only be set up when the Weyler party, the Campon party, and the Blanco party have settled the question of supremacy among themselves. If the overthrow of the present dynasty is as inevitable as it seems to be, some king must take its place; aut Carlos aut Diabolus.

It is, of course, a question what part the European powers, who have always been hostile to the Carlists, will take in the coming struggle. Austria, by reason of her kinship with the present ruling family, and England, as the possessor of Gibraltar, will each have a voice in the matter. It is possible that history may again repeat itself; that at the last moment the powers may Intervene once more and guarantee to the Queen Regent the security of her son's throne. What is certain is that as a result of our determination to free Cuba from Spanish misrule the Carlista have a chance to strike another blow for their cause, and when the right moment comes they will not neglect it.

### The Pulitzer Cry for Blood.

War with Spain, according to the declaration of Congress and as a matter of fact, began on Thursday, April 21, or six days ago. During that time not a drop of blood has been shed. American or Spanish. Such economy of life, however, enrages PULITZER as a caterer to the public appetite for horrors. He wants the slaughter to begin at once, so that he can sell more papers. "Now that we have officially declared war," he cries out, "why should not Admiral Sampson be permitted to wage war ?" He prints a huge cut in which Uncle Sam is depicted as commanding President McKinley to "take off that glove!" or a glove bearing the inscription "peaceful blockade." "How soon," he shricks again, will Admiral Sampson and Gen. MILES be permitted to make war-real war?"

Actually Admiral Sampson has been permitted to make, and is now making, war, real war, with his efficient blockade of Cuban ports and his rapidly succeeding captures of Spanish ships. The gathering of troops, in which Gen. MILES is now engaged, is war, real war. They are not out for parade, but to assert the martial power and purpose of America. Our fleets are all in warlike array, cleared for action. Our Asiatic squadron is steering for the Philippines, where, doubtless, it will conduct a 'peaceful blockade" if by so doing it can accomplish its purpose.

War is not war in the estimation of PULITZER, however, unless it furnishes opportunities to sell imaginary descriptions of awful slaughter on sea and land. He wants our soldiers and sailors to be killed and wounded, in order that he may rake in pennies with tales of bloodshed; and he insults President McKINLEY and seeks to bulldoze the whole military establishment in the hope that he may be able to force them into his service as agents for the sale of his vile sheet. In this vicious carping at the Administration for not serving Pulitzer's ends by plunging into conflict regardless of military sense, PULITZER is as distinctly an enemy of the country as his colleague in business who has adopted a plan of action different only in kind, namely GODKIN, of the Evening Post.

Meantime the war is proceeding vigor-Yet no blood has been shed, and that means The powerlessness of Spain to prevent our rescuing Cuba from its domination has been demonstrated to all the world and must be apparent to every sensible Spanlard. The uselessness of fighting against the inevitable must be obvious to the Government of Spain. It must see that every drop of Spanish blood spent in a contest so hopeless will be wasted utterly, and that the financial drain through prolongation of the futile attempt to stay America's determination to free Cuba must accelerate Spain's downward march to ruin.

All this has been accomplished without loss of life, and in the history of wars there has been no parallel to the accomplishment of so much by means so bloodless. Every day which has succeeded the outbreak of hostilities has carried us further toward the end we started out to reach, and not an hour has helped the hostile cause of Spain. Sensational newspapers may not have been fed with stories of slaughter, but so far the war has been victorious wholly, We are stronger daily and Spain is weaker. Its hold on Cuba is loosening steadily.

If it were possible that the war should proceed to its end thus bloodlessly, so nuch the more glorious, so much the more reditable to American civilization would se the contest, unique in the history of war. We have not set out to spill blood, but to free Cuba, and we shall not stop un til we have reached that end, whatever the cost; but if we can get there without shedding the blood of our soldiers and sailors, our gain will be the richer because against it there will be no mournful offset in the loss of the lives of brave men.

# From Mirs Bay to Manila.

It would not be surprising if the first conflict of the war between armed vessels, and perhaps also the first bombardment, should take place very soon at the Philippines. Mirs Bay, which Commodore DEWEY made his final point of rendezvous before moving upon Manila, is in Chinese territory, 20 or 30 miles from Hong Kong.

Commodore DEWRY has now at his com mand the flagship Olympia, 5,870 tons, the fastest of our protected cruisers, next to the Columbia and Minneapolis, and far more heavily armed than those vessels; the Baltimore, 4,413 tons; the Raleigh, 3,213 tons; the Boston, 3,000 tons; the Concord, 1,710 tons; the Petrel, 892 tons. That means an aggregate of ten 8-inch guns, twenty-three 6-inch, twenty 5-inch, thirty 6-pounders, eight 3-pounders, fifteen 1pounders, twelve Hotchkiss revolving cannons, and fourteen Gatlings. In addition to these is the armed revenue cutter Mc-Culloch, with two vessels bought for carrying coal and other stores.

The Spaniards are believed to have at Manila or in neighboring waters the wooden cruiser Castilla, 3,342 tons; the gunboats Velasco, 1,152 tons; Don Antonia Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria, each 1,180 tons;

drawn are disaffected, by their losses and | Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luson, each 1,030; while several smaller ressels are epoken of as there, including the General Leso and sink their grievances for a while, but a civil | Bleano, 524 tons each; the Marques del war is a different thing. The Church, too, Duero, 500 tons, and the Paragua. A more important vessel than any of these, the Reina Christina, 3,520 tons, is now also ascribed to Manila waters. More or fewer, Moreover, a kingship of some kind is the and with all transports and supply ships thrown in, Commodore Dawey's fleet clearly outclasses Spain's.

Manila undoubtedly has some good guns in its forts, but it is believed that these can easily be silenced by our vessels. Yet the problem there differs from that at Havana, because we have no army to cooperate with the ships at Manila, and it is not proposed to send any thither. The personnel of our ships, if the complements are what they should be, would reach, according to recent reports, perhaps over 2,200 officers and men. This would furnish a strong landing party of bluejackets and marines, but the permanent occupation of Manila, in view of the number of Spanish troops in the islands, is another matter.

On the other hand, a blockade, in lieu of a bombardment, would seem not very promising, for we shall have no base of operations there, corresponding to ours at Key West. It is true that the expenditure of coal in blockading a single port like Manila need not be great, but the ships would have to be constantly under steam, and, sooner or later, would have to re-coal.

Meanwhile, there is an opportunity for Commodore DEWEY's squadron to attack Manila, to capture supplies of any sort coming to it by sea, to reduce and occupy the forts, to seize coal and provisions there for maintaining the fleet, or to cut out and capture the Spanish vessels that may be found in those waters. We wish to make Manila our base, if possible, and at least to prevent it from being a Spanish base for preving on our commerce.

### The Right of Search.

Spain's proclamation of war declares that her auxiliary cruisers, organized out of the mercantile marine, will, like her regular navy, "exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction."

There is no doubt that the right of search ing neutral merchant ships in such seas and waters is accorded to a belligerent by international law. The reason is that, until the belligerent searches, he cannot know whether there is any contraband of war in the cargo, or what the destination of that cargo is. In other words, the right of search is a corollary of the conceded right of maritime capture; and yet, being a burden to the neutral ship, it must be conducted with as little harshness as is possible, and with neither insult nor injury to the neutral. If, however, the neutral neglects the customary warning by signals. hailing, or a gun, to heave to, and resists search by a lawful cruiser, it is liable to confiscation. War vessels of neutrals are, of course, free

from search, because they are Government vessels, and because they do not carry merchandise. But a mail steamer is not a Government steamer in the sense of being relieved from that examination of its papers which is part of the right to search. A more difficult question to determine is whether a neutral merchant vessel under the convoy of one of its Government's warships is exempt from search, and hence that matter is often regulated by treaty. Our country, true to its policy of favoring neutral trade, has provided for such exemption of convoyed ships in more than a dozen treatles with other States, and France has taken the same ground in various treaties, while Germany, Austria, Italy, and other European powers, Spain notably among them, provide that the word of the officer commanding the warship shall be taken in place of search. Our navy regulations instruct officers not to allow ships under their protection to be searched, and yet to satisfy ously, and, we hope, rapidly toward its end. | themselves that no contraband is being carried to a belligerent port. Great Britsimply that no blood has been wasted. | ain, unlike other nations, insists on the right of search in such cases; but, so far as the present war is concerned, it is enough to know that both Spain and our country favor the exemption of neutral ships under neutral convoy.

If search reveals cause for detention, the captured vessel must be sent for adjudication to some port as soon as possible, and if this cannot be done at all, the neutral must be released.

# The Militiaman with Pink Whiskers.

We have received many letters about the now world-famous Congressman and Lieutenant-Colonel of militia who opposed the Hull bill for the reorganization of the regular army because, as he admitted with astounding effrontery, "it legislates me out of office."

Some of these letters come from fellow townsmen of the Hon, James Hamilton LEWIS in Seattle. They all speak with enthusiasm of the Lieutenant-Colonel as a local attraction. He is affectionately known to the populace not only as "HAM" LEWIS. but also as "Dude" LEWIS, and even as "Pink Whiskers." From the point of view of the youngsters who chase parades along the streets of the metropolis of Puget Sound, it is incomprehensible that the Congress of the United States should pass any law, no matter what the national emergency may be, the effect of which would be to strip from this heroic figure its buckskins and buskins, its frogs and epaulets and make a mere miserable civilian again of the man who never flinched or faltered even at the very muzzle of the camera.

The Congressional Record shows that the frank solicitude of Congressman LEWIS about his militia rank and toggery has not weakened under the fierce light that now beats upon his whiskers. On Wednesday of last week the subject of military reorganization was again before the House. Lient.-Col. J. Hamilton Lewis was on his feet several times trying to ascertain how he would be affected by the legislation proposed. When he got a chance to speak this was what he said :

"I do not wish any time for the purpose of dis cussion. But a day or two since I manifested my anxiety respecting the officers of the National Guard, of whom I am one. There is a provision in this bill which I thought related to that subject; and I sought from the gentleman from Iowa [Gen. HULL]. the Chairman of the committee, a response to what I deemed a courteous question. He did not, however, find is agreeable to respond so that I might determine whether or not I desired to amend the bill. I now respectfully ask the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Marsh]. a member of the committee, to give me his views as a committeeman in regard to the meaning of those words: 'And any officer so selected and appointed from the regular army shall be entitled to retain his rank therein.' If an officer should be taken from the regular army and put into the volunteer service does this language mean that he shall retain for all futur time such rank as he may attain in the voluntee

"A member-It means either. "Mr. Manks-I do not think it means either. "Mr. Luwis of Washington-Then may I said friend from Dilnots to give me what he understands to be the meaning of this clause, which is the only thing in the bill at present which gives me only

The clause having been explained to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Congressman, he subsided until the next time when legislation in the nation's interests shall seem to threaten his rank in

the militis. The published portrait of Lieut.-Col. J. HAMILTON LEWIS of the Scattle militia has produced a profound sensation in military circles. It has likewise occasioned an almost irresistible twitching in the toes of the boots worn not only by the West Point soldiers, whom he has publicly described as pampered maudlins, gilded military satraps, and tasselled society sapheads, but also by all sensible and patriotic members the National Guard, which he misrepresents in Congress.

There is no danger, however, that the Hon. J. HAMILTON LEWIS will be kicked either by the regular army or by the National Guard. An actual view of his stainless sword, his gorgeous uniform, his mil-itary pose, and especially his pink whiskers, would disarm the righteous indignation of the sternest soul and leave no room for other violence than that of mirth.

## An Appeal from Arkansas

We acknowledge the receipt of this in

"To the Editor of The Sux-Sir : Now, do get after the 'equally as good' folks. In a school publication here, edited by the superintendent, I find that phrase, and it is common here and throughout the West. You will have my gratitude if you can eradicate it.
"FORT SEITH, Ark., April 90. AREAREAN."

We accept the invitation with no especial thankfulness and without hope. The love of the superfluous extends to words, and the accursed thirst for words parches as many throats as the thirst for gold. Some or many professional speakers and writers cultivate that thirst. The stock of ideas being limited and the stock of vocables practically unlimited, the repetition of the same idea in many forms is more than a trick; it is a necessity, provided language is a necessity, a proviso not to be admitted without argument. It is a relief to the speaker to put a new suit of clothes on his idea. It is a relief to the hearer to listen to the changes of the ventriloquist, for such the artful orator must be. What the professional speaker or writer does, partly from motives of art and partly from necessity, the rest of us do instinctively. You see, language, however much misused by Populists and decadent novelists in our day, was once regarded as a precious possession. Everybody that had any liked to show it to the neighbors. That tendency to display is inherited by the present generations of articulate-speaking men. When a superintendent of schools says, for instance, that algebra is "equally as good" as geometry for purposes of mental cultivation he knows that "as" gives the necessary notion of equality and that he is wasting a word when he superimposes "equally;" but what of it? He has words to waste.

### The Need of a Word.

A word or a phrase to express all that GODKIN Illustrates at the present time is desired by many besides this correspondent :

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nir: What shall we call an alleged American whose sympathics, in the present crisis, are with Spain and the Spantards? To resurrect our old sectional word 'copperhead,' merely for his benefit, will hardly do; and certainly such as epithet as 'Godkinite' ought never to become histori sal. What word shall we use to describe thos who, ostensibly Americans, give their moral support to the arms of Spain? "Eliakin David. "NEW YORK, April 24."

A certain hairy and poisonous insect belonging to the spider family, and possessing a Spanish name, is thus described by the entomologists: "It attains a length of two inches, with an extent

of legs of four inches. It is mouse colored above, with white sides and whitish dots and lines on the abdomen; telow, blackish; legs whitish, tipped with lack. It makes deep excavations in the ground, for which, when pursued, it runs with great swiftness. Its poison is active, and might cause trouble symptoms in man if its fangs could be opened at a wider angle." How will tarantula do?

What does GODKIN think of it? What does the American correspondent of the London Times think of it 1

The Hon, LYMAN J. GAGR. a member of the Cabinet, has published his views as to what sort of bonds the United States should now issue, in our esteemed contemporary the Independent. Mr. GAGE had better hereafter refuse the thanks or the checks which publications tender to him by way of return for utterances of this sort, and leave the public discussion of such questions to Congress.

The officers of the Ancient and Honorable Ar-tilles Company carry spontoons and have done so for years.—Boston Transcript.

The Ancients have long had the reputation of carrying more than any other band of martialists in the world, and there is no reason why they shouldn't carry spontoons as well as pocket pistols. It is a curious fact in beterophemy, however, that the Ancients always speak of a spontoon as a pontoon.

Numerous celebrated journeys on various errands have been sung in good heroic verse, as WALTER SCOTT says. The first of note in this country was the ride of PAUL REVERE. SHERIDAN'S ride is famous. Fiction tells of the ride from Ghent to Aix and the ride of the king of Denmark. A new sort of performance has been added to this list by a battleship, now supposed to be hurrying up the eastern shore of South America to reinforce our fleet against Spain's. Doubtless poetry will soon celebrate the "Run of the Oregon." its completion that voyage, so stirring to the national sentiment and so suggestive to the imagination, will be looked upon as forever after ward memorable in the annals of the navy.

A number of Massachusetts Democrats dislike the Hop, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, but it is impossible to understand why or how they do it. According to the Boston Herald the Dedham DEMOSTRENES "is still making speeches on bimetallism" in Vermont, which he stumped so triumphantly in 1896. Now, how can anybody with a heart in his bosom dislike a man who is capable of expounding "bimetallism," that is to say, monomaniacal monometallism, to the Vermonters in 1898 | Such a man is a joy and a wonder; and he should be diligently treasured by his fellow citizens.

Wherever our flag floats in this contest craids the principles of the Chicago platform. Eve neraids the principles of the Chicago platform. Every drum heat and every gun shot in the struggle for the freedom of Cuba will amounce to the world the principles of the Chicago piatform.—Louisville Dis-suitch.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Mail and Empire of Toronto, has laid its head on occan's bed and there tapped the cable that connects Fairyland with Oneiropolis. That cable drips with momentous news. It tells Toronto and Toronto tells the rest of the world that "two thousand Spanish corsairs are to be fitted up special order of the Government to indulge in privateering. Their special game will be the yachts of American million-aires in the Mediterranean." American milare pursued vindistively enough

in their own country. They will suffer a cruel and an unusual punishment if their yachts are to be chased by 2,000 Spanish coreairs. We are happy to inform our Canadian friend that the number of cersairs is 3,750, and that they are to be used as transport ships, and will carry asses to the Hon, SANCHO PANZA, Governor and Gov-

ernor-General of the Island of Baratania. The Hon. RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTI onew, Senator in Congress from South Dakota, is a statesman of prodigious scope, and the record of his achievements is long and radiant. Yet be has surpassed even himself this spring. Some time ago he brought in a bill to grant a pension to Dr. FREDERICK ANDROS, a vet-eran of the Mexican war. A few days ago the Senate Committee on Pensions received from one of its members, Mr. Per-TIGREW'S colleague, the Hon. JAMES HENDERson Kyle, a telegram sent to the latter by the Postmaster of Mitchell, S. D., and containing the information that Dr. FREDERICK ANDROS died in Minneapolis or St. Paul two or three years ago. So his case has been postponed indefinitely. The Hon, RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW feels that he has shown remarkably,

The vast majority of the men and women of the day are suffering from chronic fatigue, brought on by the hurry and intensity of modern life.—Him-neapolic Pinez.

If not triumphantly, his devotion to his constit

Oh, no; the world would have to close its shutters if the vest majority of men and women were suffering from chronic fatigue. The work couldn't be done. The few persons who suffer, or think they do, from chronic fatigue are the persons who have nothing to do or no interest in what they go through the form of doing. The less work, the more fatigue, and the more chronicitia. And what's the use of hurrying? There is always plenty of time.

The Hon. RAMON BLANCO has poured forth another proclamation from his tempestuous windpipe. There is nothing in this proclamation about the Carthaginians and the battle of Zama, but otherwise it is a satisfactory piece of rodomontade. If wars were fought by means of rhetoric, Blanco would be a great General. As things are, he seems more likely to win the title of Bulletin BLANCO.

# VIEW OF BRITISH BUSINESS WORLD.

Our Intervention in Cube Natural and Jus

## tifiable.

From the London Economia

It is futile to say that America had no internations right to intervene in Cuba. Every State has a right to decide for itself when its interests are seriously imperilled, and, if it gives fair warning, to exert its force to put an end to a dangerous situation of affairs.

Nobedy can deny that Spain has had warning enough, and though Americans may exaggerate the menace to their interests, it is for them to decide, provided they decide in sincerity, what their interests are, Cuba lies at the very door of the United States, its business is worked mainly with American capital, and the spectacle of its sufferings is almost as visible as if the island were part of the Union itself.

Nor is it quite fair to say that in intervening on moral and humanitarian grounds America is introducing a new practice into international affairs. All religious wars have been based on the same principle, be it sufficient or insufficient, and it was only yesterday that all Europe was asked to destroy Turkey, and very nearly granted the petition, because the sovereign of Turkey had massacred fewer persons than have perished in misery from the misgovernment of Cuba.

Three cycling citizens of Great Britain, who are wheeling over the globe for pleasure, have addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War, writing from Nevada:

Three British Wheelmen Volunteer.

RAILWAY DEPOT HOTEL Riko, Nev., April 21, 1898.

To the Secretary of War of the United States Govern

Sin: Mr. Edward Lunn, Mr. Francis Lowe and myeif, three British subjects, who are at present engaged in a cycling tour round the world, offer our services to the United States in the event of hostilties with Spain. We are three fairly hardy and strong fellows, and since we left London, in July of 1898, we have

wheeled close upon 16,000 miles. We have ridden through Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Transylvania, Roumania, Russia, over the Caucasus Mountains, Georgia, Armenia, Persia, India, Burmah, China and Japan, and we are now on our way home across the United States. We are quite willing to ahandon our trip for the present and be sent to the front if we can be useful present and be sent to the front if we can be useful in any way. The advantages of cyclists in military tactics have long been recognized by European powers. Used as we are to rough riding over wild courtry, our services might be applied to acting as scouts or in conveying despatches. If, however, you do not require cyclists, we are also willing to enlist as private soldiers, the only stipulation being that we are sent to the front.

vale soldiers, the only supulation with the front.
We will remain here in Elko three or four days in the hope you will communicate with us by telegraph immediately on receipt of this note. Whatever orders you may send we will obey.
This offer is made in the spirit of good comradeship to our American cousins. We, therefore, hope you will allow us to give a helping hand in liberating you will allow us to give a helping hand in liberating tube from threlidom. You will allow as to the Cuba from thraildom.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient ser.

John Foster Fraser.

# Regulars and Militia for Cubs.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your editorial on Saturday last, "The Function of the National Guard," and the letter of Col. Mansfield Davies in the sau issue, should not in my opinion, go unchallenged, since it is a question whether the militia of 1813 or 1880 can at all be compared either in physical endurance or in weatherbeaten service with the National Guard of to-day. In those earlier days the "merlisher" was composed largely of ill-trained, poorly disciplined, and erratically officered material. Such a thing as a State camp or encampment unde strict army regulations was practically unknown, whereas now, during several weeks in every year, and generally during the very hottest ones at that the members of the National Guard are tempered to the elements and become inured to the rigors of camp

the elements and become inured to the rigors of camp duty.

White a certain quota of recklesaness in solders may be counted upon in all camps, where bygiend rules and sanitary regulations will be disobered, owing to the superior grade of men in the Mational Guard as compared to the regulars the chances are, if there are to be any shortcomings in the Cubban camps, the erring will be found upon the side off the regulars by a large majority. Have the regulars ever done better or more trying work than the militia was called upon to do during the labor rots in sugurated with the famous siege of 1877 in Fennyl-vania, and since when the National Guards of almost all the Northern and Western States have been tried and tempored to the vicinal tudes of stern military duty?

New York, April 25.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the recent action of Spanish Republicans in presenting an address to Senor Castelar, offering him support is ne will come forward and restore the Spanish repub

day, I would like to ask two questions:

Was any effort made by President Castelar and the Republican Cortes to effect the discontinuance of the neputational cortes to effect the discontinuance of military rule in Guba during the existence of the last Spanish republic? If so, what? 2. Has the Bepublican party in Spain ever formu-lated a separate policy of reform for Cuba, or taken any action that can justify Senfor Castelar in declar-ing that the United States "has retrograded to bar-barism by provoking a needless and unjust war" with Spain by its interference to end the reign of op-pression in Cuba?

lic, as given in THE SUN's special Madrid despatch to

# Where is Andrew Walten?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to btain information of Andrew Walton of your city left there twelve years ago and have not heard of him since. He married my stater. Will you kindly publish a notice in your journal and greatly oblige an old soldier of the 107th New York Volunteers in the war of the rebellion, 1861-1865?
LEWIS VANDEVER, Ninth Ward Hospital.
NATIONAL SOLDIERS HOME, VIRGINIA, April 25.

# From the Birmingham Daily Gazette.

West end tailors are taking into serious account a new garment, which has been patented by its happy projector under the title of the Windsor trouserbreeches. It is a dual garment in quite a new sense nasmuch as it may be used either by laties or got

> Half a Romance. From the Chicago Becord

"He proposed to her on a postal card."
"How abourd!"
"Of course; but what made the Post oaurd !"
itsel but what made the Post Office clerks
that she replied by letter, and now they
w whether she accepted him or not." QANADIAND AGAINST US.

The Widespread Sympathy with Spain. MONTHRAL, April 24.-That there is little or so sympathy among Canadians for the United States in the present Hispano-American conflict is evident to even a casual traveller. The very thin veneer which has hitherto passed uster as friendship toward the Americans and the cause of humanity which they have taken up has been suddenly torn away and the average Canadian stands out a self-acknowledged

oe of the United States. This seems all the more incredible when the cry of British sympathy is ringing out from one end of the United States to the other, and when columns of extracts from London papers bear out this feature of the situation. The feeling has become more and more in evidence as the present crisis is slowly reached, until now upon illeides can be heard such expressions as "I hope the damn Yankee fleets will go to the bot-

This is not sidewalk talk, these are not the words of the barroom loafer, but the expressed wish of the sterling business man of the city of Montreal. The very words which I have quoted were uttered in my presence on the floor of the Montreal Board of Trade by a man in the grain

Montreal Board of Trade by a man in the grain business and who is, by the way, dependent on American grain for his very livelihood.

Bishop Fallows of Chicago, who is now in this city, said in a recent interview in the Montreal Star that the antagonism of Canadians had been painfully evident to him, and he hoped that it was only a sentiment and not an expression of their real feelings.

At a recent public dinner given in honor of the newly appointed Lieutemant-Governor of the province the enthusiasm when the Spanish Consul-General was called upon was linense, and remained at its height until given a cold blunge by the Hon. Mr. Mulock, Postmaster-General, who reminded those present that misrule had cost England her colonies in the Western world, and that she had learned a lesson by it.

The United States Consul-General, Major Bittinger, who, it will be remembered, was black-balled, by the Si James Cilly core words here.

tinger, who, it will be remembered, was black-balled by the St. James Club some months age, was not present on the occasion, nor was any other representative of the United States Gov-erment.

other representative of the United States Government.

In Toronto there was much enthusiasm over the retiring Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabé, and a public demonstration in which the civic officials were to take a prominent part was on foot. At the last moment, however, it dawned upon the rulers of that enlightened community that, considering the attitude of Great Britain, an official demonstration would not be in good taste.

A prominent lawyer, who is a member of one of the largest and wealthiest law firms in the city of Montreal, made the remark that he hoped the "Spaniards would lick the Yankees within an inch of their lives."

When expostulated with by an American gentleman on the ground that this was hardly the feeling of Anglo-Saxon unity, the lawyer remarked that he not only expressed his own feelings, but those of a vast majority of Canadians.

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marked that he not only expressed his own feelings, but those of a vast majority of Canadians.

The most moderate men one meets express the wish that the United States will win eventurally, but that it will be the dearest victory in the history of the republic. The Canadian is fully alive to the vast benefits which the war will bring in a commercial way. He is fully alive to the fact that the must prosperous years in Canada's history were those of the civil war.

Upon the Board of Trade every action of the United States for months past has been sharply criticised. These members would not believe it was anything but "Yankee bluff," as they expressed it, and now that matters have reached a climax they say: "If we," with emphasis on the we, "had not shown our sympathy the United States would have not dared go on."

The Englishman born does not as a rule share in these opinions, though there are exceptions. For instance, there is a cortain Captain of an Alian line passenger steamship who carries his hatred of "Yankees" to such a length that at times he has been positively insulting to his American passengers, and was warned by the owners, who are broad-minded men, to treat them more courteously in the future.

They preach Anglo-Saxon unity in the Canadian press, but so far as Canadians are concerned it is a mock sentiment, and no one appreciates ine fact more than they do themselves.

# SANITARY SQUAD SHAREN UP. Head Changed.

The sanitary squad was reorganized by Chief McCullagh yesterday. He did it under the direction of the Police Board, which in turn, it was said, was requested by the Health Board to have it done. The squad comprises forty-seven men. Of these thirty-two were transferred and others

Of these thirty-two were transferred and others put in their places. Roundsman Fabri, who had charge of the squad, was displaced and Roundsman Waish took his place.

"Old John" has been connected with the squad further back than any one can remember. He is long past the age limit, but when the question of retiring him was broached while Roosevelt was President of the Police Board such a cry went up from the Health Department, where his long experience and silvery tongue had made him indispensable in settling tenement house troubles, that instead of retiring him the board passed a resolution that he should stay just as long as he could get around.

### QUEENS BOROUGH WATER CONTRACT. The Appellate Division Dismisses the Injunction

Restraining Commissioner Dalton. The recent decision of Supreme Court Ju Gaynor restraining Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton from contracting with the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown for the supply of water to the borough of Queens has been reversed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. Former Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City applied for the injunction as a taxpayer on the ground that proposals for the contract had not first been invited by public

the contract has not have seen invited by public advertisement.

Justice Hatch, who writes the opinion of the Appeliate Division, holds that a contract for water supply differs entirely from a contract for the purchase of a commercial commodity. A water contract, he says, is not subject to the provisions of the charter requiring advertisement for bids for supplies.

# 300 BUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

ormer Mayer Gleason and Many Long Isla City Employees After Their Back Pay. Three hundred lawfuits to recover claim mounting to \$15,000 have been started against the city of New York by former Corporation

Counsel Burke of Long Island City. The claims are held by former employees of that city—policemen, fromen, laborers, and school teachers. The papers have been served upon the Mr. Burke will have the papers in seventy-five other suits ready to serve to-day. Among them will be those in an action brought by former Mayor Gleason to recover his salary as Mayor of Long Island City for the mouth of December, 1907.

# AGAINST NASSAU COUNTY.

Ender the Bill to Create It the Queens County

Supervisors Would Lose their Jobs. Supervisor Ott introduced a resolution at a meeting of the Queens County Board of Super risors held in Long Island City yesterday, asking Gov. Black to veto the bill to create Nassay ing Gov. Black to veto the bill to create Nassau county out of the towns of Hemostead, North Hemostead and Oyster Bay. The five Democratic members of the board voted for the resolution and the three Republicans voted against it. The resolution also authorized the board to go to Albany to-day and make personal appeal against the bill.

The present Supervisors have been in office only a few days, and should the bill become a law they would be legislated out of office.

MRS. WHITNEY IMPROVING.

### Improvement in Her Condition Due to Yester day's Pleasant Weather.

The relatives and friends of Mrs. William Whitney were much pleased to learn yesterday that her physicians had noticed a marked improvement in her condition. At the Whitney residence it was said last night that Mrs. Whit-ney was resting easily, and that the pleasant weather of yestorday had done much to bring about the improvement in her condition.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The following were to-day's Senate confirmations: United States Consuls-Hans J. Smith of South Da kota, at Fort Louis, Mauritius: Fred-rick H. Allison of New York, at Tegucigalpa, Hunduras. Augustus J. Hont, Pension Agent at Beston. Poatmasters—Maino—Hiram A. Huse, Bath: John Lovejoy, Rockiand; W. G. Lowell, Auburn; George W. Stearns, Bumford Falis; Moses P. Still s. Norway.

emas's Nomination Rejected by the Senate WASHINGTON, April 26.-The nomination of Henry Demas to be Naval Officer at New Orleans was rejected by the Senate to-day. The Com-merce Committee, after many hearings on charges field against Demas several weeks ago, made an adverse report upon his nomination.

Mr. Moore's Numbertion Meferred. WASHINGTON, April 2d.—The nomination of hn B. Moore, to be First Assistant Secretary State, was referred to-day by the Senate to a Committee on Foreign Relations. WISE GRIS HIS SHAT

A Prelenged Steetien Contest in the House Settled After Pretracted Behnte. WARHINGTON, April 26.-The routine of the House to-day was taken up chiefly with the further consideration of the contested election case of Richard A. Wise against William A. Young from the Second district of Virginia, Mr. Wise was declared to be entitled to the seat and sworn in, just twenty-one months from the day he was nominated for the place. Speeches for the contestant, Wise, were made by Meesra, Crumpacker of Indiana and Grosvenor of Obia. Mr. W. A. Jones of Virginia followed for comtestee. Gen. Grosvenor closed the debate, de-voting himself largely in the last fifteen minutes to Mr. Jones's charge that a committee of the Ohio Senate had reported that the junior Sele-

Ohio Senate had reported that the junior Schalor from that State had secured his sease through bribery and corruption. This he denied, and railled the Republicans in solid array in support of the recommendation of the committee that Wise be seated. Mr. Hurke of Texas moved to recommit the case to Elections Committee No. 3, with instructions to recount the ballots cast at the election.

The roll call on the vote on this motion was interrupted at SiSe to permit Executive Secretary. Pruden to announce to the House the President's "approval of sundry House joint resolutions." In this fashion the House learned that the bill for the reorganization of the army had been signed.

The motion to recommit was lost, 100 to 127, "A motion to substitute for the resolutions of the misority those of the misority, declaring Young entitled to the seat, was lost, 106 to 148. The majority resolutions were then agreed to, and Mr. Wise was sworn in.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred; in and a conference asked agreed to, and Messas. Boutelle, Hilborn of California, and Cummings of New York named as House managers.

### WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Condition of the Staples in Various Parts of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- The weekly climate and crop report issued to-day shows that the week has been too cool for best results in New England, the central valleys, and east Gul States, while excessive moisture has retarded farm work generally in the States northward of the Ohio River and in the east Gulf States. In the Middle and South Atlantic States, Texas, the Dakotas, generally throughout the Rocky Mountain region, and en the North Pacific coast the weather conditions have been more favorable. The bulk of the corn crop is planted

the weather conditions have been more favorable. The bulk of the corn crop is planted southward of the northern boundaries of Arkamsas, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, but northward of this line, except in Kansas, slow progress has been made, owing to excessive rains and cool weather.

The winter wheat crop continues in promising condition in the principal wheat States of the central valleys. Further improvement is reported from Ohlo, and in Michigas the crop has been benefited by recent rains. In the Southern States it is now heading. As a result of the severe drought in California, the grain crop has been injured beyond recovery, except in the northern coast counties and in some foothill regions.

Cotton planting is about completed over the southern part of the cotton region and is well advanced over the northern part, considerable having been planted during the week in Tennessee. The early planted cotton is making slow growth over the central and eastern part of the cotton bett, while poor stands are reported from Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.

There is an abundant supply of tobacco plants. Transplanting continues in South Carolina and has begun in North Carolina. Tobacco is suffering from drought in Florida.

The general outlook for fruit in the Northern States continues promising, and the prospects in the middle and southern stations appear more favorable.

WAR ON STEAM PRESSES.

The Scunte's Action Regarding the Printing Bureau Causing Anxiety.

WASHINGTON, April 26,-The House Committee on Appropriations has been considering the 272 amendments made by the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which finally passed that body on April 21. One that is giving the committee great concern is the proviso added to the appropriation for carrying on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by which the management is forbidden to expend any of the appropriations for printing ing presses. With the war situation confrohting the Administration and the necessity of providing for a vast increase of the output of the bureau, now crowded to the utmost extent of its facilities and accommodations, this restrictive measure is a serious handicap. Chief Johnson was before the committee to-day explaining the urgent necessity of increasing the facilities of the bureau, which can only be done, he says by the installation of steam preuses. He asserted that there are not enough plate printers in the United States, working by hand, to do the additional work soon to be up in the bureau. He was followed by representatives of the Plate Printers' Union and other labor organisations protesting against any change, modification or abandonment of the Senate proviso. This is a renewal of the old fight against steam presses for note and stamp work. At the begining presses. With the war situation confrohting presses for note and stamp work. At the beginning of the Harrison Administration a number of the steam prosses were installed in the bureau, but Congress, yielding to the demaids of the Plate Printers' Union, ordered them removed. Chairman Cannon says the committee will consider the question thoroughly, and expresses the opinion that some way will be frand by which the bureau will be enabled to do the work expected of it, in the absence of a milicient force of printers in the United State to execute it by hand.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Privy Councillor Otto Basnach, the engineer eithe Baltic-North Sea Canal, died recently at Berlin. Mangosteens from the Moluccas are now sold like London markets. They are said to taste like a m duation of strawberry, nectarine and pineapple.

Dr. Mavrogenis, 100 years of age, is the lastryvivor of the men who fought in the Greek war ois dependence. He lives with a sister, ten years on than himself. One of the only two Hindu ayahs saved a sig time ago from the wreck of the Aden on the Be

coast jumped overboard from a steamer as he Kong and was drowned. British sallors have been ordered by the Admity to reverse the manner of lacing their trousers. E let holes instead of the top.

Ravello, on the hilltop above Amaid, has a very uresque mediaval eathedral. The belfry tower ecome unsafe, and money is being collected in I land to strengthen and preserve it. Paris's Fourteenth of July celebration will e rise a novel feature in a historical processio cenes from the beginnings of Lutetia to the time

Louis XIV. The municipal council bas voted 40, rancs toward the cost. Princess Fürstenberg, daughter of the late Du-Sagan, is engaged to her cousin, the Comte de Car lane, who is much younger than herself. She gi up the rich dowry from her late husband, who d two years ago. In order to contract the marriage.

Leiprig students are going to erect in that eft statue of Goethe, who for a time studied at the p versity there. It will represent the poet as a w young man and, it is hoped, will be ready by Aug of next year, the 150th anniversary of Goothe's bir Lieut.-Gen. Lord William Seymour, who has be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British for in Canada, in succession to Gen. Montgomery-Moo-is an uncle of the Marquis of Heriford, and fir

cousin of the late Admiral Lord Alcester. He married and has four daughters. Brussels's sense of propriety has been so shocked the entertainment advertised by a "naturalist" pla wright from Paris that the author was recorted once to the French frontier and all of the actors t the Theatre Realiste who were French subjects wer

notified to leave Belgium within twenty four hours. Queer begring advertisements are often found i German newspapers. The Basier Nachrichten recently printed this; "A man on the road to re ligious conviction seeks for the money necessary to uncertake a penitential and prayerful journey to the Holy Laud. Offerings under heading Christian Lov

to be addressed to the office of this paper." Tuberculosis has been communicated to fishes by French bacteriologists, and proves fatal very quickly to them, whether the bacilit are derived from human to them, whether the bacilit are derived fro teings rabbits, or bens, or from previously infected fish. Tuberculous bacilli from fish, however, have very little effect when injected into rabbits and fowis, the inference being that their power is attenuated in the colder blood of the fish.

German law holds a man to his bargain when be has agreed to give up his name. A young Count, Finck you Finckenstein, in order to marry a girl of whom his family disapproved, consented to chang his name, and politioned the Emperor to be allow to call himself Stein Instead. After obtaining pe

mission, however, he kept on using his former name and has just been fined "for Hisgal use of a title t